

HILL PEOPLE FIRE ON W. VIRGINIA TOWN

Expected Outbreak Comes at Dawn Before Trial of Hatfield Opens.

FEUD RENEWAL FEARED

Members of Mountain Clan Will Be Divided Over Detective Murders.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Jan. 31.—The first outbreak of the threatened trouble between hill denizens and authorities here as an outcome of the trial of Sid Hatfield and twenty others for the murder of Baldwin-Felts detectives occurred to-day just before daybreak when a fusillade of shots was fired from a hillside into the town. The bullets rattled on the sidewalks in the vicinity of Fourth street. No one was hurt. Soldiers quartered here to preserve order during the trial of Hatfield were aroused from their bunks by the shots and searched the hills near the town. No trace of the gunmen was found.

There is already whispering among the natives of the strong possibilities of the resumption of the feud in the Hatfield clan as a result of the trial. It may be that the trial of the defendant will be the spark which will again ignite the fire which existed for years.

When the taking of testimony gets under way it will be discovered that members of the Hatfield clan will testify for the State, while still others will testify for the defendants. What the aftermath will be time alone will determine.

Thus far the trial has indicated that the Hatfield clan is divided. While Sid Hatfield is on trial Greenwood Hatfield, a wealthy coal operator and a brother of former Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia, is assisting the State in the selection of the jury which will pass upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant and his associates.

When court adjourned late this afternoon there were nineteen of the twenty seats for tentative jurors filled. It is expected that one of those chosen during the day will be disqualified on account of his kinship to Sid Hatfield.

At the resumption of the trial this morning there were eighteen jurors in the box, but four of these were removed, three on account of an attack of influenza. A physician recommended to the court that M. C. Dinges, a juror who was ill, be excused and was permitted to go home, as there was danger of the other members of the jury becoming ill.

The one big obstacle encountered by the court in obtaining jurors to-day was the large number of talesmen who had scruples against the imposing of a death penalty. This was attributed to the fact that the primitive religion of the native mountaineers is against the taking of human life by law. Nearly half of the new panel which was summoned yesterday is exhausted, and the net result of the day's work was five additional talesmen.

It is doubtful if the full quota of twenty tentative jurors to fill the box before both sides begin exercising their peremptory challenges will be secured to-morrow. Over 150 witnesses that were in court this morning were excused early this afternoon by Judge Bailey until Wednesday morning. During the day there were several talesmen, who, when examined, declared that they were opposed to labor unions, giving as the reason for their opposition that they created unemployment and caused strife in the community. Still others gave voice to their antipathy to the slain detectives, referring to them as "chugs."

USES ROBBER'S OWN PISTOL TO KILL HIM

Company Collector Turns Tables on Gunman. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—Orrie A. Lane, collector for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company stores, carrying the day's collections, was held up on the stairway of his apartment house to-day, but turned the holdup man's gun on the robber and killed him. Lane went home to dinner with several thousand dollars in his custody. After dinner he started for the bank, went down one flight and came face to face with the gunman on the second landing. Lane refused to hold up his hands, caught the robber's wrist and doubling his arm over pulled the trigger so that the holdup man was shot through the head, he told the police. Lane's wife called the police. They found the robber, aged about 35, who has not been identified, dead at the foot of the stairs on the ground floor. On the second floor landing they found Lane's false teeth, lost in the scuffle. Lane clung to the money bag. The police held him pending further investigation.

HIRED TO GET RAIN AT \$4,000 AN INCH

Hatfield Engaged for Action in Alberta Dry Season. MEDICINE HAT, Alta., Jan. 31.—"Rain-maker" Hatfield has been engaged to increase precipitation in this district during the dry season at the rate of \$4,000 an inch, the United Agricultural Association announced to-day.

The "Rainmaker," who claims to be able to produce rainfall by chemical and scientific methods, is to operate between May 1 and August 1 over a section of about 100 miles radius with Medicine Hat as a centre. Under his contract he is limited to a maximum of \$8,000 for a four inch rainfall. He is understood to bring down precipitation by use of large vats filled with chemicals and through electrical discharges in the air.

ALBANIA, NEW CUNARD LINER, DOCKS HERE

First of Fleet of Oil Burners to Ply the Atlantic. A new liner, the Albania of the Cunard line, yesterday entered the Narrows and fought her way through the ice to her pier in the North River.

The vessel, which brought 212 passengers of one class, was held up for almost an hour at her Liverpool dock on January 19 by a terrific gale. She is the first of a fleet of fifteen new oil burning and reduction geared turbine driven ships which will ply the Atlantic. Capt. F. G. Brown was on the bridge.

The statistics of the new ship are: Gross tonnage, 12,767; length, 523 feet; beam, 64.9 feet; passenger accommodations, 400 in one class; cargo space, 12,000 tons; speed, 14½ knots; horse power, 8,800. Her oil fuel is carried in tanks in her double bottom which are large enough to carry a supply for a round trip.

Among those on board were Mrs. Percy Byron of West Orange, N. J., her daughters, Charlotte and Teresa, and her son, George; the Hon. Roland H. G. Leigh, nephew of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh; Viscount de Matalha of Portugal and his brother, Donald de Matalha, and Capt. T. T. L. Lloyd.

DEATH AND BIRTH AT SEA

Child Dies on the Lorraine; Stork Arrives Five Minutes Later. When the French liner Lorraine tied up at her pier at West Fifth street yesterday afternoon she had on board the same number of passengers as when she left Havre January 22, but for a few minutes on the night of January 28 her 833 passengers were reduced to 82.

At 10 o'clock on Friday night Mikulas Krizan, one-year-old son of a Polish family in the steerage, died. At five minutes past 10, Hermine Parkins was born to a Rumanian father and mother, whose quarters were only a few yards from the Poles.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN U. S. EMPLOYMENT

Federal Reserve Statement Finds Situation Worse in South and West.

RELIEF IN NEW ENGLAND

Wage Drop Continues With Return Flow of Labor From City to Farm.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Industrial operations have not increased sufficiently to effect a material reduction in the widespread unemployment prevalent a month ago, according to the review of business and financial conditions of the country for January, issued to-night by the Federal Reserve Board.

A slight increase in the activity of leading New England industries during the month probably has brought a measure of relief there, the review said, but in the South and West the situation has become more acute. In the San Francisco district, previously slightly affected, the board reported unemployment to be abnormally great for this season.

Wage reductions have continued, the board said, and the curtailment has spread to sections of the country where wages have hitherto been maintained at high levels. About 100,000 textile mill workers in New England have suffered wage cuts averaging 23½ per cent., the review added, and while reductions in the boot and shoe industry have not been so large, they have been extensive.

Some increase in the demand for labor in Massachusetts was noted in January, but the Boston employment office informed the board that the number of applicants was the greatest on record during the first days of the month.

Unemployment in the New York district increased by about 4 per cent. in January, the review said. Some textile mills have reopened and there has been greater activity in the men's clothing industry of Rochester. It added, but transportation companies dropped a considerable number of employees during the month. Unemployment was likewise widespread among longshoremen, freight handlers, dock workers and seamen, while there were further reductions in iron and steel plants, the board added.

In the Philadelphia district unemployment is prevalent, the board reported, as a result of the continuance of shutdowns of plants or curtailment of operations in many lines of industry.

Textile mills in the Richmond district resumed work in January, but in the building trades and in the ranks of unskilled labor a serious lack of employment existed there.

The number of unemployed has increased decidedly in the Atlanta district and idleness has become widespread in the ranks of the unskilled. In many lines wage reductions have already been made, the board added.

Prices of certain staples, notably grains, cotton and other agricultural products, rose early in January, the board reported, but later in the month declined again. Other leading commodities, however, such as crude and refined oils and bituminous coal, not greatly affected in earlier months, were increasing weak, and iron and steel continued to decline.

Financially the month has been encouraging. Slackening in the demand for credit resulted in a material reduction in the total outstanding volume of circulation, amounting in the month to about \$50,000,000, while gold holdings increased to about \$25,000,000.

In private finance, the board said, the month has seen a period of improvement of value in most classes of securities.

FIND WAGES FALLING FASTER THAN PRICES

National City Bank Review Is Pessimistic. The wage question, including that of railroad wages, is one of adjusting relations between groups of producers so that a full exchange and consumption of products can go on, and the freight and passenger transportation charges have become so serious a burden to industry as to be one of the principal factors in preventing the speedy restoration of a business equilibrium, according to the monthly circular of the National City Bank. Discussing the wage question the bank says in part:

"It is not agreeable to disturb wages, but the fact is that wages have been disturbed by forces over which nobody has control. When millions of wage earners have already lost their jobs, and many of the others are working only part time, it is apparent that wages have been reduced. The unfortunate thing is that they have been reduced in a manner which accomplishes nothing. The ability of wage earners to buy for consumption has been reduced without reducing cost in the industries and without corresponding reduction of their own living costs."

The disposition is to lay too much emphasis upon wage rates over active wage payments. The employers and employees in a given industry may agree harmoniously upon a given scale of wages, but if that scale involves an increase in the cost of the product to consumers, and consumption falls off, employment will fall off, and the total sum disbursed to wage earners may be less than if the wage rates were lower. There is a certain price for production which promotes the largest distribution and a certain adjustment of relations between the industries which promotes a free, full exchange of commodities and results in the largest demand for goods and services."

CRUCIBLE STEEL CUTS WAGES

Reduction, Effective To-day, Likely to Be 15 Per Cent.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. STRACON, Jan. 31.—Notice of a reduction in wages effective February 1, which employees figure will reach 15 per cent., has been announced at the Crucible Steel Company plant here.

The announcement, posted at the factory, does not set any figure. The impression prevails among the employees that it will average about fifteen per cent., but according to local management this may be far below the actual. They do not deny that the cut will be fifteen.

The local plant has been working half time for some weeks, and an immediate resumption to full time is not expected, although the management hopes the reduction in wages may make it possible to get additional orders.

\$20,000 TO HIS SECRETARIES

A. F. Hagar Remembered Employees in His Will.

Two secretaries of Albert F. Hagar, a lawyer, who died January 18, 1920, in 64 West Fortieth street, receive \$20,000 each, according to his will, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. They are Cecilia M. Mulrooney of 214 West 102d street and May E. Day of 239 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn.

David B. Luckey, a lawyer, of 160 Broadway is bequeathed all Hagar's law books and office furniture. His jewelry is left to a niece, Gertrude H. Galloway of Evanston, Ill.

The residue of the estate, which, according to the petition, is valued at more than \$20,000, goes to his sister, Sarah B. Hagar, and a niece, Mary Gertrude Hagar, both of Kenia, Ohio.

DEMANDS VOTING MACHINES. Charles E. Heydt, Republican Commissioner, introduced in the Board of Elections yesterday a resolution calling for approval of the use of voting machines and reimbursement for their installation in New York city. Action was deferred until next Monday.

U. S. ASKED TO END RAIL AGREEMENTS

Continued from First Page.

The roads have found it to their interest temporarily to operate inefficiently and uneconomically.

"They are attempting to discredit organized labor by charging this lack of economy to the organizations of their employees. They have revived the old financial practices which prevailed previous to the passage of the Clayton act in 1914. They have contracted with concerns controlled by them for the repair of hundreds of locomotives and tens of thousands of freight cars at excessive prices. In the above outlined practices they have conspired to inflate the cost of railroad operation and especially to charge all the disorganization and lack of economy to governmental policies inaugurated under your administration."

"I have come under a strong sense of duty to lay before you an acute situation," said Gen. Atterbury. "Unless this board takes prompt action, the railways of the United States may be forced into insolvency. Many railroads are not now earning, and with present operating costs and traffic have no prospect of earning, even their bare operating expenses, leaving them without any net return and unable to meet their fixed charges. The emergency presented by the railways is an advance in freight and passenger rates or by a reduction in operating expenses."

"With declining prices and wages in industry and agriculture the country demands that the railways of the United States must be assured by a reduction in operating expenses and not by a further advance in rates."

"The national agreements, rules and working conditions forced on the railways as war measures cause gross waste and inefficiency. I estimate that the elimination of this waste would reduce railway operating expenses at least \$50,000,000. It would be far better to save this sum by restoring conditions of efficient and economical operation than to reduce wages."

"We believe that, as the wages of railroad employees were the last to go up, they should also be the last to come down, but we do insist that for an ample wage an honest day's work shall be given. The public has the right to insist that this must be obtained."

"The public has also the right to expect that the railway executives, with the cooperation of the regulatory bodies and the employees, will as rapidly as possible reduce the cost of railway operation so as to insure eventually a reduction in rates. Ultimately a readjustment of basic wages will be required. Meantime it is to the interests of all concerned, including labor, that the rules and working conditions shall be made conducive to the highest efficiency in output per man."

"Mr. Whitner and his committee have far from exhausted their evidence on this subject, and if required to will, of course, proceed. But it will be dangerous to continue the consideration of these agreements rule by rule. If the board follows its present procedure

months will elapse before it can render its decision.

"The urgent financial necessities of the railroads will not permit them to wait any such length of time for relief. Long before the present detailed hearings are concluded the board will be flooded by appeals from individual railroads from all parts of the country for reductions in basic wages. It will be impossible for the board to hear and dispose of these separate cases upon their merits in time to avoid numerous receiverships and the possibility of a national panic."

"The Labor Board can prevent this catastrophe by declaring that the national agreements, rules and working conditions coming over from the war period are terminated at once; that the question of reasonable and economical rules and working conditions shall be remanded to negotiation between each carrier and its own employees, and that as the basis for such negotiations the agreements, rules and working conditions in effect on each railroad as of December 31, 1917, shall be re-established."

"If the board will do this, the labor committee of the Association of Railway Executives will urge upon every railroad company a party to decision No. 3 that no proposals for the reduction of basic wages shall be made within the next succeeding ninety days. This will afford an opportunity to gauge the economies which can be accomplished through more efficient rules and working conditions."

"The time has come when, if the railways are to be efficiently and economically operated in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation act, normal conditions of employment and of working conditions must be restored and increased efficiency of labor be secured."

"If your board adopts the foregoing suggestion there is but one aspect of the wage question on which we ask immediate action. The basic rates now established by your board for unskilled labor are from 28 to 45¢ cents per hour. Since your decision was made on July 20, 1920, these rates have fallen materially throughout the United States. For your board to require the railroads to continue to pay wages far in excess of those paid by other industries is unfair to those industries and bears with grave injustice upon the great body of our farmers. Within the next month or six weeks practically all of the railways of the country must recruit their unskilled labor forces. It is desirable that a large part of the work for which these men are necessary be concentrated in periods when the same labor is not needed in harvesting the crops. We, therefore, ask the immediate permission of your board to pay for unskilled labor not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the various territories served by any carrier in accordance with Section 807, Transportation act."

"I regret the urgency of the foregoing presentation. Its informality does not indicate any intention on the part of the railway companies to violate the principle of orderly procedure in such matters. But to sit by and see this situation develop without bringing it promptly and strongly to the attention of this board would be to sacrifice the spirit of the Transportation act."

"In our judgment, unless the proposed measures be promptly taken by your board a situation will shortly develop in which orderly procedure will become entirely impossible."

"Mr. Whitner and his committee have far from exhausted their evidence on this subject, and if required to will, of course, proceed. But it will be dangerous to continue the consideration of these agreements rule by rule. If the board follows its present procedure

Jiffy-Jell

The Real-Fruit Dessert—No extra price

Get Jiffy-Jell in these days—the quality dessert. It is due to you and yours. Here alone you get the real fruit juice condensed and sealed in glass. There's a bottle in each package. Today it costs no more than old-style quick desserts, with flavors in dry form. We supply dessert molds to users. Also other useful things. Write for catalog of gifts. Tell us which you want.

Jiffy Dessert Co., Waukesha, Wis.

10 Flavors—2 Pkgs. for 25¢

PARK & TILFORD

Chocolates and Bon Bons

The consumption of our candy is growing daily at the new price.

Our new candy factory facilities are meeting this increasing demand.

With the prices for raw materials now normal, the public and ourselves are alike benefited.

"A product worthy of the name it bears"

Now \$1.00 A POUND Formerly 1.50

Revised Prices On Ovington Lamps

Ovington lamps and shades were always sensibly priced—just now they are more than reasonably marked.

For, from their former prices has been taken a discount of 10% to 50%, which discount you may obtain as long as February lasts.

Furniture, too, of many novel kinds at discounts of 10% to 25%.

O V I N G T O N ' S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave. Near 32nd St.

Our Hat's in the Ring—It's Now a Fight to a Finish!

Self-Preservation, Plus an Ambition to Really Serve the Public, Leaves No Other Alternative

The virile blood of any good American citizen, we believe, would not permit of any other decision than we have made—namely, to appeal direct to the public, in spite of threats and a boycott of no small part of our retail store trade.

And this we say not in a spirit of defiance, nor an ambition to fight for the mere joy of fighting, but as a matter of principle and the plain right to exist. There is no other alternative.

Either we must sell our men's clothing direct to you as an individual or close down our factories, discharge our help and go out of business.

And this is happening in the enlightened age of the twentieth century—not in Russia, but right here in New York—the metropolis of America!

All because, forsooth, we violated certain ethics of that part of the trade that holds that no clothing manufacturer may sell at retail.

However, like many other high class clothing manufacturers, we found ourselves suddenly confronted with unusual and serious circumstances, brought about by the refusal of the public to buy of the retail clothing merchants, who, in turn, did not buy of us and most other manufacturers.

Our stock rooms, in consequence, remained jammed with thousands of fine suits and overcoats and with no other apparent market in sight. The outlook was black—very serious, with no apparent solution but to offer our stocks direct to the public at an extraordinary sacrifice.

This, in sheer desperation, we finally decided to do. The response of the public was instantaneous and the buying commensurate with the elation expressed over the values we offered, in every sense highly extraordinary, not only in price, but in character, style, fit and finish, comparable only to real custom work and made of 100 per cent. wool.

Atop of this real service to the public came the aforesaid challenge to stop selling at retail, and atop of that challenge we now make answer that we will

continue serving the public direct. We may be wrong, but we feel that once the public is thoroughly enlightened as to the facts in controversies of this character, and, moreover, are concerned as deeply as we have hinted, in a financial sense, at least, justice will be done.

Therefore we will continue selling to the public direct, which means that you can walk into our factory show-rooms at 810 Broadway, opposite 11th Street, and select a suit or overcoat which we promise you will prove the most astounding bargain you have yet seen—50% to 75% below retail prices—cut on advance patterns, 100 per cent. pure wool, with finest of linings and trimmings and the best of workmanship.

The woolsens we use, indeed, are the finest. Ask any expert about the Wilson, Etna, Dun's French-Rivers and Wandsruck woolen mills, and you will appreciate the character of materials we are using—absolutely the finest in America.

And our prices for both suits and overcoats are not \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$70—but \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35—not a cent higher. We ask no charge for alterations. If you feel you are hard to fit, we will make your suit or overcoat to order, charging only \$5 extra, and guaranteeing a perfect fit.

But we do not want you to take anything for granted. We want you to come, see and investigate for yourself. We want you to demand corroboration of every statement made here. Look over our books, see the cancelled contracts that our former retail store trade have sent us, which prove in black and white that you can now buy fine men's clothing actually at lower prices than paid us by the retailers.

If you believe in fair play and a real reduction in clothing prices we ask your cooperation, guaranteeing the above absolutely authentic, and, further, to return your money instantly and without a word if you can duplicate our values anywhere, or if you feel dissatisfied in any respect.

Our factory—one flight up—will be open from 8:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. during this sale.

FINKELSTEIN & MAISEL

"Makers of Clothes of the Better Kind for Men and Young Men"

FACTORY & SHOWROOMS (take elevator) one flight up

810 Broadway, opp. 11th St., N. Y.



No gold tips but finest quality—it's all in the tobacco.

Tatiana 20 to 25¢

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